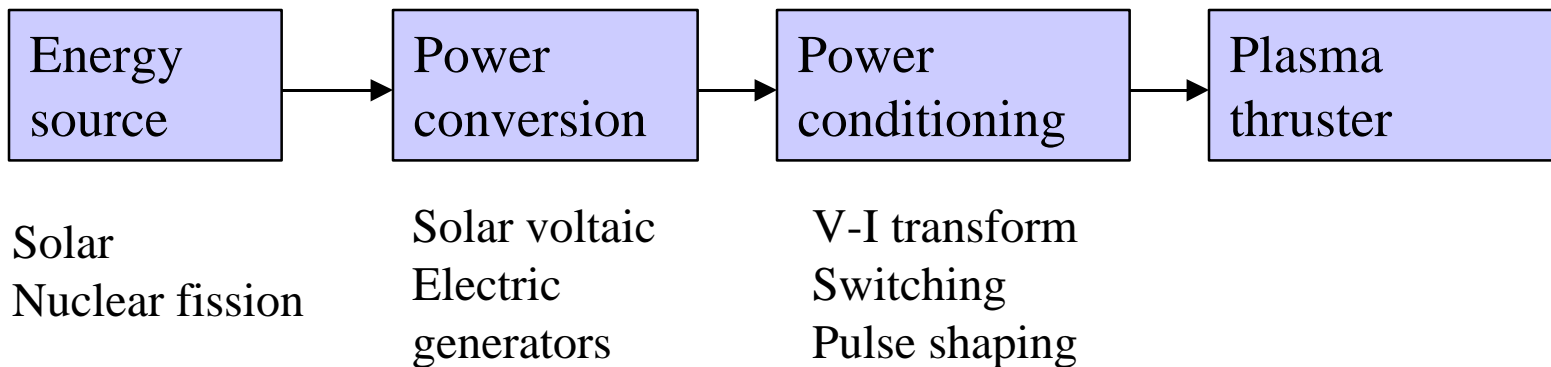


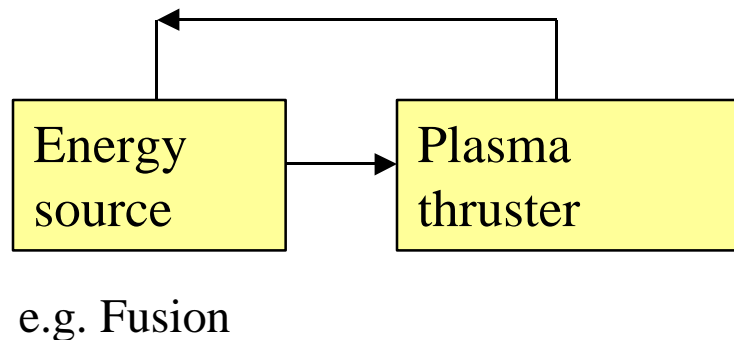


Types of Plasma Propulsion

- Two major types of plasma propulsion
- Type I: Indirect Drive

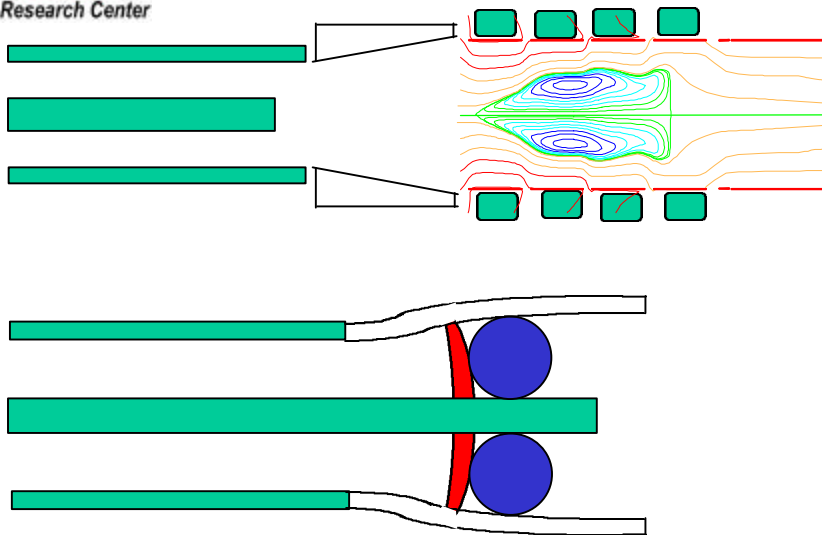


- Type II: Direct Drive





Compact Toroid Plasma Thruster



- Description**

- The Compact Toroid Plasma Thruster is a high-power, high variable impulse, high efficiency, electromagnetic plasma thruster
- Exploits the stability of self-organized plasma states (compact toroids) to produce long and efficient acceleration thus attaining high velocity and high kinetic energy
- Uses the Lorentz force for accelerating the plasmoids in both the directly coupled mode and in the inductive mode

- Application(s)**

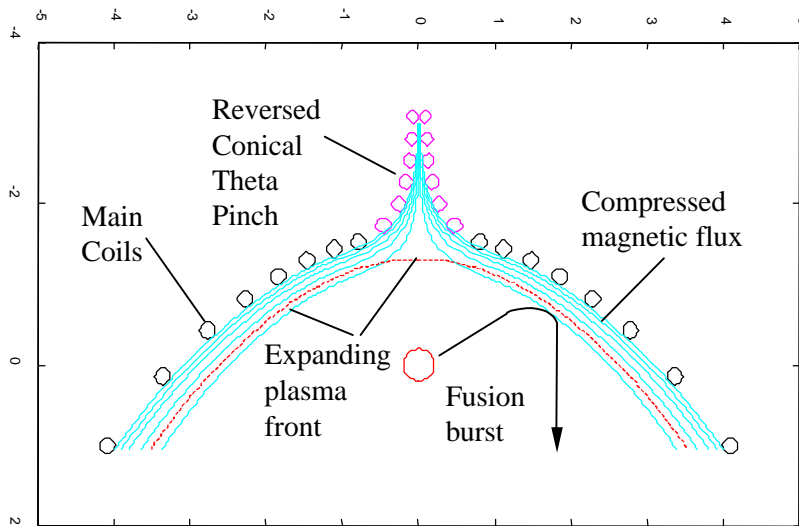
- Significant reduction in cost and trip time in planetary travel
- Enhance fast robotic and human access to the planets: large cargo and human missions
- Provide the needed high-power and high efficiency electric rocket for solar electric or nuclear electric propulsion

- General benefit(s)**

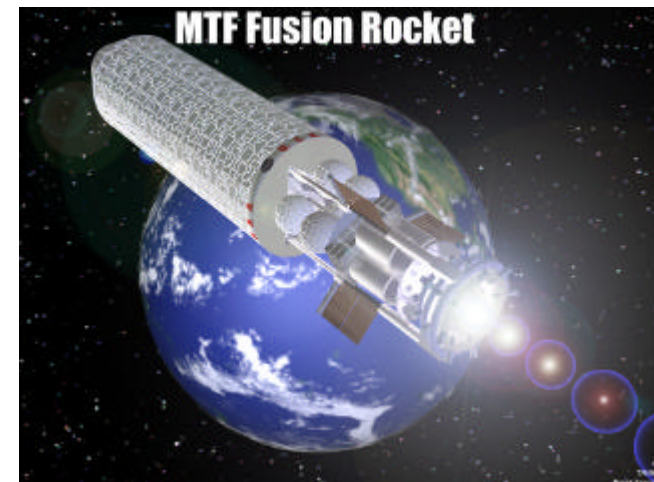
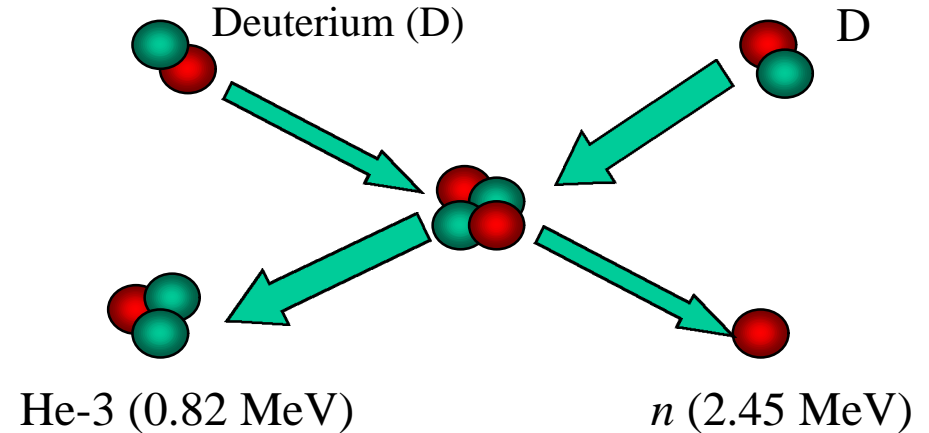
- High efficiency
- Scalable to extremely high power (MW's)
- High speeds (50-100 km/s) can be attained

Fusion Propulsion

The fusing of atomic nuclei:



Fusion produces a high-temperature plasma, ideal for producing thrust directly, without the intermediate mass-intensive step of producing electricity



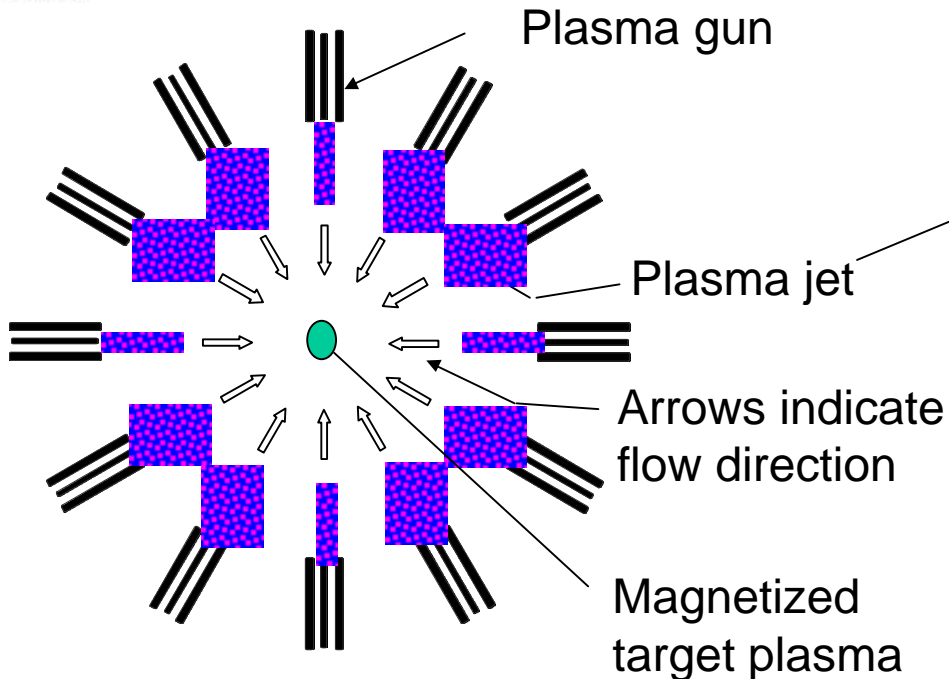
Jet power: 2 GW, Dry mass: 50 tons
 Isp: 500 ~ 77,000 s
 Thrust: 2.7 tons - 100 tons
 Trip time to Mars: 1 month



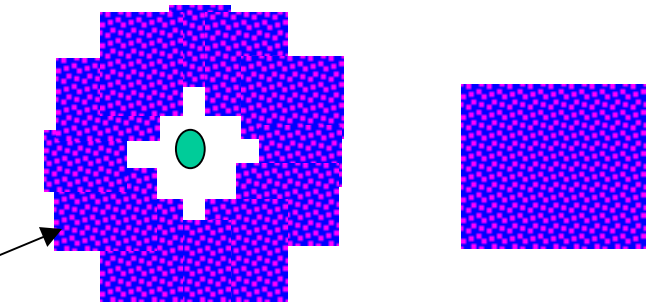
Differences between Fusion for Propulsion vs Terrestrial Electrical Generation

Propulsion	Terrestrial Power Generation
Conversion of fusion energy to thrust	Conversion of fusion energy to electricity
Mass per unit <u>jet power</u>	Cost per unit <u>electrical energy</u>
Open cycle	Closed cycle
<u>Vacuum</u> is a natural environment in space	<u>Vacuum</u> needs to be generated
NASA can use it NOW!	The need depends on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Other energy supplies• Environmental concerns

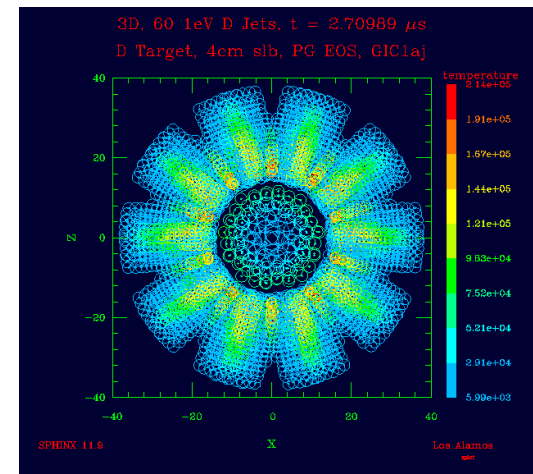
Magnetized Target Fusion



- An approximately spherical array of jets are fired towards the compact toroids (~ 200 km/s)



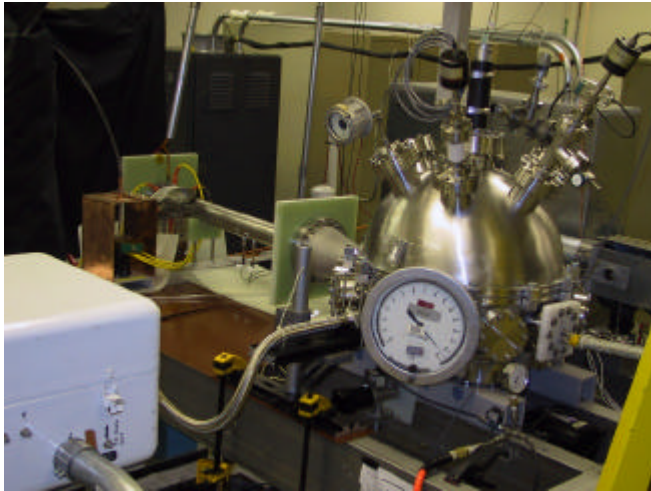
The jets merge to form a spheroidal shell (liner), imploding towards the center



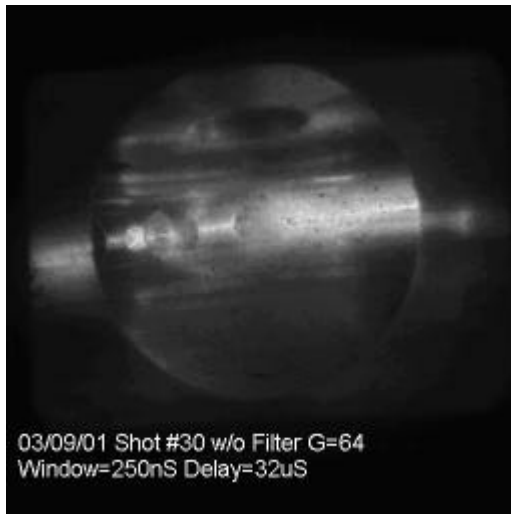
3-D hydrodynamics modeling results indicate plasma liner formation and compression of target plasma to fusion conditions



Magnetized Target Fusion with Plasma Liner



- Physics exploratory experiment underway
- Reproducible initiation of plasma in time ($\Delta t < 1 \mu\text{s}$) and space ($\Delta z < 1 \text{ cm}$) demonstrated in a high-power plasma thruster, with the use of 6 trigatrons
- Accelerated 0.2 mg of plasma to 50 km/s
 - Max. thrust of $\sim 2000 \text{ N}$ in a pulse of $10 \mu\text{s}$
 - $I_{\text{sp}} \sim 5,100 \text{ s}$



- High-speed photographs of the plasma jet
- Taken with different shots with different time delays
- The jet moves from left to right
- The well-collimated nature of the jet is apparent